

Università degli Studi Roma Tre - Corso di Laurea in Matematica
Tutorato di AM220

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TUTORATO 8

Alcuni cambiamenti di variabili:

- COORDINATE POLARI:

$$\Phi(\rho, \theta) = \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \det(J_\Phi) = \rho \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq r$$

- COORDINATE CILINDRICHE:

$$\Phi(\rho, \theta) = \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = t \end{cases} \quad \det(J_\Phi) = \rho \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq r \quad 0 \leq z \leq h$$

- COORDINATE ELLITTICHE:

$$\Phi(\rho, \theta) = \begin{cases} x = a\rho \cos \theta \\ y = b\rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \det(J_\Phi) = ab\rho \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq 1$$

(con a e b lunghezze dei due semiassi)

1. Sia $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \geq 1, x + y \leq 2, y \leq 0\}$. Calcolare

$$\int_A \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

Soluzione:

Passiamo in coordinate polari:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

Chiamiamo Φ tale trasformazione e abbiamo che

$\Phi^{-1}(A) = \{(\rho, \theta) \in [0, +\infty) \times [-\pi, \pi] : 1 \leq \rho \leq \frac{2}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$
 dunque

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\frac{2}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} \cos \theta d\rho = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} - \cos \theta d\theta = \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{1 + \tan \theta} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta =_{s=\tan \theta} 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{(1+s)(1+s^2)} - [\sin \theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+s} - \frac{t}{1+s^2} ds + \\ &\quad + \int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{1+s^2} - 1 = [\log \frac{1+s}{\sqrt{1+s^2}} + \arctan s]_0^\infty - 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. Sia $A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2, 1 \leq z \leq 2\}$ Calcolare:

$$\int_A y(y^2 + y + 1) dx dy dz$$

Soluzione:

Passando in coordinate cilindriche con la trasformazione Φ :

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

si ha che $\Phi^{-1}(A) = \{(\rho, \theta) \in [0, +\infty) \times [-\pi, \pi] \times \mathbb{R} : \rho \leq t, 1 \leq t \leq 2\}$
dunque

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A y(y^2 + y + 1) dx dy dz &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 dt \int_0^t \rho^2 \sin \theta (\rho^2 \sin^2 \theta + \rho \sin \theta + 1) d\rho = \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 dt \int_0^t \rho^4 \sin^3 \theta d\rho + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 dt \int_0^t \rho^3 \sin^2 \theta d\rho + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 dt \int_0^t \rho^2 \sin \theta = \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \int_1^2 \left[\frac{\rho^4}{4} \right]_0^t dt = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_1^2 t^4 dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\frac{t^5}{5} \right]_1^2 = \frac{31}{20} \pi \end{aligned}$$

3. Sia $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x > 0, y > 0\}$. Calcolare

$$\int_A \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

Soluzione:

Passando in coordinate polari con la trasformazione Φ si ha che
 $\Phi^{-1}(A) = \{(\rho, \theta) \in [0, \infty) \times [-\pi, \pi] : 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ e dunque:

$$\int_A \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_1^2 d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \rho \cos \theta \sin \theta = \left[\frac{\rho^2}{2} \right]_1^2 \left[\frac{-\cos 2\theta}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

4. Sia $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 1, x > 0, y > 0\}$ Calcolare

$$\int_A xy dx dy$$

Soluzione:

Passando a coordinate ellittiche abbiamo che
 $\Phi^{-1}(A) = \{(\rho, \theta) \in [0, \infty) \times [-\pi, \pi] : 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ quindi:

$$\int_A xy dx dy = \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \frac{1}{2} \rho^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cos \theta \sin \theta = \frac{1}{8} \left[-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{16}$$

5. Sia $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{1}{4}x \leq y^2 \leq x, 1 \leq xy \leq 2\}$. Calcolare

$$\int_A \log \frac{x}{y^2} dx dy$$

Soluzione:

Notiamo che A è la parte di piano (che si trova nel primo quadrante) delimitata dalle parabole $x = y^2$ e $x = 4y^2$ e dalle iperboli $xy = 1$ e $xy = 2$, quindi se $(x, y) \in A$ allora $\frac{1}{4} \leq \frac{y^2}{x} \leq 1$ e $1 \leq xy \leq 2$. Operiamo quindi il seguente cambiamento di variabili:

$$\Psi = \begin{cases} u = xy \\ v = \frac{x}{y^2} \end{cases}$$

con le limitazioni $1 \leq u \leq 2$ e $1 \leq v \leq 4$. Cerchiamo il cambio di variabili inverso:

$$\Phi = \begin{cases} x = u(\frac{v}{u})^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ v = (\frac{u}{v})^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{cases}$$

E si ha $\det(J_\Phi) = \frac{1}{3v}$. L'integrale diventa:

$$\int_A \log \frac{x}{y^2} dx dy = \int_1^2 du \int_1^4 dv \frac{1}{3v} \log v = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 du [\frac{\log^2 v}{2}]_1^4 = \frac{1}{6} \log^2 4$$

6. Sia $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 - 4x \leq 0\}$. Calcolare

$$\int_A \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

Soluzione:

Passiamo in coordinate polari e abbiamo che

$\Phi^{-1}(A) = \{(\rho, \theta) : 0 \leq \rho \leq 4 \cos \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ e quindi:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} \rho^2 d\rho d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \frac{64 \cos^3 \theta}{3} = \\ &= \frac{64}{3} ([\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta) = \frac{128}{3} [\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{256}{9} \end{aligned}$$

7. Sia $A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 3, x > 0, y > 0, \log 2 \leq z \leq \log 3\}$. Calcolare

$$\int_A x + y^2 dx dy dz$$

Soluzione:

Passando a coordinate cilindriche si ha che $\Phi^{-1}(A) = \{(\rho, \theta, t) \in [0, \infty) \times [-\pi, \pi] \times \mathbb{R} : 1 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{3}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \log 2 \leq t \leq \log 3\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A x + y^2 dx dy dz &= \int_{\log 2}^{\log 3} dt \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} d\rho \rho(\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta) = \\ &= (\log \frac{3}{2}) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cos \theta [\frac{\rho^3}{3}]_0^{\sqrt{3}} + \sin^2 \theta [\frac{\rho^4}{4}]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = (\log \frac{3}{2}) \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} + (\log \frac{3}{2}) \frac{9}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \\ &= (\log \frac{3}{2}) (\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{9\pi}{16}) \end{aligned}$$

8. Sia $A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | (x - 2)^2 + (y - 2)^2 \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq y + 1\}$. Calcolare

$$\int_A x dx dy dz$$

Soluzione:

Consideriamo le coordinate polari:

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + \rho \cos \theta \\ y = 2 + \rho \sin \theta \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

E si ha $\Phi^{-1}(A) = \{(\rho, \theta, t) : -\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq t \leq 3 + \rho \sin \theta\}$ e dunque:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A x dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 d\rho \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{3+\rho \sin \theta} dt \rho(2+\rho \cos \theta) = \int_0^1 d\rho \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \rho(2+\rho \cos \theta)(3+\rho \sin \theta) = \\ &= \int_0^1 d\rho \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta 6\rho + 2\rho^2 \sin \theta + 3\rho^2 \cos \theta + \rho^2 \sin \theta = \int_0^1 d\rho 12\pi = 12\pi \end{aligned}$$